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TELEGRAMS.

THE ZULULAND SITUATION.

DURBAN, December 7. It is officially announced that Zululand is quiet. The military preparations are not being relaxed. (Reuter)

PIETERMARITZBURG, December 7. Colonels Clarke and Shephstone, accompanied by a magistrate and a doctor, have started for Umtata with a warrant for the arrest of Dini Zulu. Colonel Mackenzie will remain at Nongoma ready to act in the event of Dini Zulu resisting. (Reuter)

PIETERMARITZBURG, December 8. The rebels are reported to be near Greytown. 50 reserves have entrained and proceeded in their direction. The second reserves will be organised to-morrow. (Reuter)

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE.

LONDON, December 7. The increase in the November imports amounts to £1,398,020 and the exports to £2,887,014 over the same period last year. (Reuter)

THE ITALIAN BUDGET.

ROME, December 8. Chamber of Deputies. Signor Carcano stated that there was a surplus in 1906-07 of 86,800,000 lire. The receipts had exceeded the estimates by 72,000,000. He estimated the net surpluses for 1907-08 as 29,000,000 and for 1908-09 26,000,000. The cash in the Treasury amounted to 478,000,000. (Reuter)

EMIGRATION FROM ITALY.

ROME, December 8. The Council of Emigration favours experimental colonisation of Italian farmers in West Australia. (Reuter)

DEATH OF KING OSCAR.

STOCKHOLM, December 7. King Oscar's condition is very grave. It is feared that he is sinking. (Reuter)

STOCKHOLM, December 8. King Oscar is dead. The new King has taken the oath and taken the name of Gustave V. (Havas)

STOCKHOLM, December 8. The King is dead. (Reuter)

CHRISTIANIA, December 9. Flags are hung at half mast throughout Norway as well as Sweden. (Reuter)

THE "TARTARS" TRIALS.

LONDON, December 7. In its trials the new destroyer "Tartar" steamed 35 952 knots an hour. (Reuter)

CONGO CESSION TREATY.

BRUSSELS, December 7. The Congo cession treaty has been published. It transfers the sovereignty of the State to Belgium with all rights and obligations. It respects the rights of third parties. It asks the Chambers to maintain and respect the Crown domain. The latter is a vast rich territory hitherto King Leopold's private property. The treaty is subject to ratification by the Chambers. (Reuter)

THE MONEY MARKET.

CALCUTTA, December 7. The India Council released 1,000,000 sovereigns yesterday. (Reuter)

WASHINGTON, December 7. Mr. Cortelyou has only issued half of the Panama Bonds and only two thirds of the Treasury Certificates. (Reuter)

U. S. A. PRESIDENCY.

WASHINGTON, December 7. President Roosevelt has definitively declared that he would under no circumstances consent to again stand for the presidency. (Reuter)

TELEGRAMS.

MONONGAH MINES ON FIRE.

NEW YORK, December 7. The mines at Monongah are on fire. It is believed that rescue is hopeless. (Reuter)

NEW YORK, December 8. Untiring efforts to rescue the entombed men in the Monongah mine have been unavailing. There are at least 400 dead, including a number of Italians. 85 bodies have been recovered. (Reuter)

JAPANESE EMIGRATION.

TOKIO, December 7. It is believed that the emigration question is practically settled, the Japanese Government verbally agreeing to a more rigid control of the character of the Japanese going to America and Canada. (Reuter)

MR. TAFT LEAVES RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 7. Mr. Taft has left for Berlin and Hamburg, en route for America. In the course of an interview he denied that his tour had political significance, except as regards the Philippines the development of which was satisfactory. There was no question of abandoning or selling them. (Reuter)

THE MOROCCAN SITUATION.

PARIS, December 7. General Druce telegraphs that according to information received from Mogador, Mouley Hafid has left Marakesh on account of the attitude of the tribes who have combined with Abdel Aziz. (Havas)

MARNIA, December 7. The movement of the troops has been notified. (Havas)

THE SPANISH SOVEREIGNS.

MADRID, December 7. The Sovereigns have returned. (Havas)

PRINCE GEORGE AND PRINCESS MARIE.

BRINDISI, December 7. Princess Marie Bonaparte has arrived. Prince George met her. (Havas)

FRENCH PRESIDENT ILL.

PARIS, December 8. M. Fallières is indisposed and is keeping his room. (Havas)

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

PARIS, December 8. The Chamber of Deputies has adopted an amendment taxing all Bourse transactions at the rate of 10 centimes per thousand francs. There is no innovation as regards the French rent. The Budget was then adopted. (Havas)

MORE COTTON TROUBLE.

LONDON, December 8. Trouble has arisen with the Cotton Cardroom Workers Amalgamated Society. The Society threatens to call out 40,000 operatives in Lancashire if employers persist in the refusal to negotiate with the Amalgamated Society's officials at Oldham where the employees of two mills have gone on strike. (Reuter)

OUTRAGE IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, December 8. An attempt has been made to blow up to Lieutenant Governor of Bengal's train near Karagpur. The train was not derailed. The cause of the outrage is unknown. (Reuter)

THE PORTUGUESE SITUATION.

LISBON, December 8. The Government organ announces that if improvement of the situation continues the electoral colleges will be convened to meet in March for the purpose of ending the dictatorship. (Reuter)

THE "PRINCE GEORGE."

LONDON, December 9. The repairs to the "Prince George" will take three months. (Reuter)

EXODUS FROM AMERICA.

NEW YORK, December 9. 11,000 aliens left New York for Europe on Saturday. (Reuter)

THE VLADIVOSTOCK MUTINY.

VLADIVOSTOK, December 9. 7 of the mutineers have been executed. 21 more have been sentenced to death and 32 to various punishments. (Reuter)

GOLD IN EGYPT.

COPE WHITEHOUSE'S REDIVIVUS.

Mr Cope Whitehouse is ever on the warpath and his latest effusion appears in the "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin," of New York. The statement that Lord Cromer announced the fact of such a large amount of gold existing in Egypt as "if it were a discovery," is manifestly absurd as anybody knows, who has the slightest acquaintance with his Lordship's annual reports on Egypt. The letter is as follows:—

Editor of the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin:—

Sir,—In his recent speech at the Mansion House Lord Cromer refers to the large amount of gold in Egypt, as if it were a discovery made by him within the last few months. But, in 1899, Egypt imported L.E. 4,678,290, and re-exported only L.E. 1,454,470. The pound sterling is 97.5, which gives the "Pound Egyptian" the value of \$4.94. Therefore, the net import was about \$15,900,000. In 1903 the import was L.E. 6,276,806, and the export was L.E. 1,771,708, with a net excess of \$20,507,093. As Egypt, north of Assuan, is a densely populated country of the size of Belgium, with six representatives of the Great Powers paid \$10,000 a year apiece to watch its finances, and a Ministry of Finance with 356 Europeans, at whose head was Lord Milner during his stay in Egypt, the amount of gold in the country is more easily obtainable than that of any other country in the world. These facts, however, were carefully concealed for motives which were only too apparent. Lord Cromer refers to the probable release of hoarded gold through the right to issue notes given to the so-called National Bank of Egypt. This bank has an Egyptian charter, and is international in its directors, who represent every religion except Islam, with only three English names out of seventeen. On January 1, 1905, it borrowed from the Government L.E. 3,967,292 in gold, or say, about \$19,500,000. As Lord Cromer himself puts it, with thinly veiled sarcasm, the bank had "in the conduct of its business made laudable efforts to assist the Government." It issued "paper currency" (Parl. Rep. 1906, p. 52), to the amount of (December 31, 1906) L.E. 2,315,389. As the notes of issue were only secured to the extent of a moiety in gold, the bank held L.E. 1,157,694, or say, \$5,780,000, as against nearly \$20,000,000 which had been withdrawn from the sub-treasury on January 1, 1905, under the terms of a convention annexed to that Anglo-French entente whose mysterious operations have never been fully disclosed. In the single month of October, 1906, Egypt imported \$28,150,000 without increasing its currency by any appreciable amount.

According to the consular report issued in Washington on November 1, 1907, it appears that Egypt imported, in 1906, cereals, flour, vegetables and fruit to the value of \$15,857,845, of which \$403,700 represented the value corn (maize) from the United States. In consequence of the deterioration due to the impoverishment of the soil of Egypt and the practical destruction of the water supply from the White Nile during the inundation period, by the channels, which have been cut to the south of Khartoum, it would seem that the opening up of direct relations between the cotton planters and the United States, with the sale of breadstuffs for gold only, might secure a supply of at least \$20,000,000 during the next four months. From July 1, 1875, to November 1, 1877, Egypt appears to have lost in gold and silver, coin and bullion, over \$90,000,000. The method adopted was somewhat complex, although parts of it were sufficiently simple. Any man known to have any considerable sum of bullion or specie in his possession was required by the European representatives of various banks and bankers to surrender it to them without compensation. The only equivalent which can now be offered other than breadstuffs is land. It is evident that unless the Government should immediately permit the execution of the Sudd drainage canal and reservoir so as to reclaim the swamps lying between the cultivated lands of the delta and the Mediterranean, many years must elapse before this resource will be a its disposal.

COPE WHITEHOUSE.

November 15, 1907.

WEAKNESS AND EXHAUSTION REPAIRED.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS A REMEDY FOR AILING CHILDREN.

Mme. Caspele, who lives at 19 Olyfstraet, Ghent, recently made the following statement to an agent for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"My daughter Sophie incontestably owes her present good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The girl, who was employed in a spinning mill, stood in need of all her strength, but she was as weak as she could be. In addition to this she had no appetite, and she digested her food badly, while her healthy complexion completely disappeared. She tried several treatments with no success; none of them gave her the strength which she required. Finally, she took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and from the first day she entered on this beneficial treatment she began to get better. Now she enjoys the best of health and is at her work every day."



Mlle. Sophie Caspele.

It is to be hoped that this testimonial will fall beneath the notice of any parents whose children's condition causes them disquietude. If these children are treated with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills there will be further cures in view, for these pills strengthen the patient, impart blood give a healthy complexion, tonify the nerves, re-awaken the appetite, improve the digestion, and dissipate pain. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a cure for anemia, chlorosis, neurasthenia, general weakness, stomach troubles, sick headache, neuralgia, sciatica and rheumatism.

Sold by all chemists and druggists at P.T. 18 the box and P.T. 70 for six boxes.

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

London, November 28.

The battleships "Goliath," "Canopus" and "Ocean" are to be despatched in the order named, when their re-fit is completed, to relieve the battleships "Formidable," "Implacable" and "Irresistible" on the Mediterranean station.

Captain F. S. Miller, who has been latterly studying at the War College, has been selected for the command of the "Goliath," and will hoist his pennant on the 5th prox. Captain Miller is a captain of 1903, and he joined as a cadet in 1877, and at his examination took four firsts and the Shadwell Testimonial. He was a midshipman of the battleship "Monarch" at the bombardment of Alexandria, and commanded the galling gun party landed after the bombardment (medal with clasp, and Khedive's Star.)

The home battalions of the Coldstream Guards have been laid under contribution for another draft for the 3rd Battalion, at Cairo, whither it will be despatched early in January. This does not look as if the Army Council intended to disband the 3rd Battalion at an early date.

Everyone feels that Mr. Haldane's scheme is the last ditch of voluntary enlistment for the upkeep of the Imperial Army. If the scheme fails, and there is guarantee that it will not, there is nothing but conscription left for it. It is simply staving off the evil day. Mr. Haldane's scheme, according to his own words, will take ten years to mature. Many things unlooked for will happen in that decade.

A correspondent of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (27th) to the "Army and Navy Gazette" writes from Crete.

"If what is rumoured be true, our stay in the Mediterranean will not be a prolonged one. The battalion came here in March last, and has been on friendly terms with those among whom it finds itself temporarily doing duty; but it will not be sorry when the order comes for it to go East. It has a sort of local connection with India through its 2nd Batn., the old 108th, and it has been so long absent from that land of true soldiering that it may be considered to possess a preference claim. The Mediterranean is all well and good in its way, but it has not the attractions of a good Indian station."

Captain F.M.C. Trench, Royal Field Artillery, who has just joined the Egyptian Army, is a smart young officer who learned soldiering in the best of all schools—active service. He was a subaltern of the 69th Field Battery, then in Natal, when the war broke out in South Africa, and he was present at the actions of Talana Hill and Lombard's Kop, and the subsequent defence of Ladysmith. After the siege was raised he served on the staff as aide de camp to a divisional officer. He was twice mentioned in despatches, and received the Queen's medal with six clasps.

Brevet Major G.K. Ansell, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, on vacating the appointment of Brigade Major of the Third Cavalry Brigade, has been directed to re-join his regiment at once, instead of in January next.

Lieutenant Colonel W.J. Baker, Royal Army Medical Corps, has been placed under orders to go to Egypt early in January next.

The question of the employment of Position and Range Finder artificers of the Machinery Artificers Section, Army Ordnance Corps, has been under consideration by the Army Council, and it has been decided that such artificers shall in the future, in common with others of the Machinery Artificers Section, Army Ordnance Corps, be under the control of the local Chief Ordnance officers, by whom they will be allotted to officers commanding Royal Artillery for such periods as are necessary. This allotment is to be made locally. When actually engaged in repairing or adjusting position finding and depression range finding instruments the artificers will be under the orders of the officer commanding Royal Artillery, but when not required for position and range finding work they will be employed on ordinary armament work under the Inspector of Ordnance Machinery.

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